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VOLUME 4

Atlanta, Georgia - September 1938

NUMBER 9

AS THE FOREST SERVICE SEES IT

Much thought-provoking discussion seems to be going on in Forest Service ranks just now and the doctors are diagnosing our troubles. They are quibbling no words when, in their opinion, a major operation or drastic treatment is indicated.

Take, for instance, that delightful "What! More Plans?" in the Service Bulletin of August 22. The author of this writes as I would write, if I could write. And you can't fool me, it is modesty that makes him hide his identity, and not fear of the "hired-out-to-be-tough gang of Forest Officers with their too great knowledge of dark canyons and high rim-rocks." The prescription outlined in this article is a sort of plan to end plans or, at least, problems.

It would be sheer presumption on the part of the Dixie Ranger to attempt to restate the case here. Every member of the field personnel should read the article for himself. Anyway, the prescription here reads, "A usable, multiple land use plan is needed", and the author recommends that the problem be tackled in a thoroughly practical manner by the supervisors and their rangers, regional and Washington office men, because such a group "would be thinking in terms of all-Service multiple land use and would be more apt to discern the danger of a certain land use than an administrator who is thinking of many unrelated problems." He shows the advantage of eliminating the "disconcerting personalities angle." He makes his meaning clear in the example he gives of "Senator X, Mr. Z and the GO-GET-EM Commercial Club." The author

does not claim perfection for his plan, but is willing to gamble that there will be few changes if it is followed through because when "Forest Officers of today think twice they do not make too many mistakes."

Like Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch we "believe" in plans--and we believe you've got something in "What! More Plans?" We also think that it is Charlie Randall's duty to tell us who is responsible for this. We want to know whose side we are cheering for.

The Dixie Ranger is still gloating with pride over Regional Forester Kircher's "Where Do We Go From Here?", which appeared in our August issue, and which, if we do say so "as shouldn't", as a bit of writing, comes under the head of nice work. It was a sensible summing up of the situation. The necessity for selling forest products was pointed out here--not only timber, but "better living standards and more security, health, recreation and happiness." There was a warning of the necessity of change to meet the changing order, the vital need for land managers, "less engineering and more intensive human construction."

Reflected in each diagnostic article that has come to our attention is the realization that forestry like everything else cannot go beyond public support. It seems to be the consensus of opinion that the personal, man-to-man public relations, which the Dixie Ranger has long advocated, is the most effective way of creating friendliness and understanding for the Forest Service. Mr. Kircher in "Why the Public Pays" in the Service Bulletin of August 22 stressed the importance of "keeping on the map" and cited a fine example of the need for better PR work. This contention was ably supported by L. A. Barrett in his article "Fire Prevention Vs. Fire Suppression" which appeared in the August 26 issue of the California Ranger. Mr. Barrett "goes to town" for fire prevention, but says it should be done in a 1938 sixteen cylinder model instead of the old 1912 four cylinder which he thinks is being used. Mr. Barrett's prescription for advancing the pace in fire prevention work is closer personal contact with the American public.

In line with this is Michael Bigley's "Too Much Hurry" which the September 6 Northern Region News reprints from Six-Twenty-Six in which Uncle Joel's home-spun philosophy disposes of an ill and a remedy thusly: "You know, all you young rangers are in too dam much of a hurry. Now, take in the old days when Abner Casey and Preacher Wright were rangers here, they would ride up a-horse-back and put up here with me for a week or so and didn't seem to be in no hurry or have a worry on their mind. Nowadays you fellas drive around here fifty miles an hour and hardly have time to get out of your car when you do stop at a place. It's gettin' so you have your CCC boys to build cattle guards on all your roads because you don't have time to open gates."

These various articles constitute a cross-section of the analytical trend going on in the ranks. It is encouraging because the criticism is constructive and good natured. Back of the humor

is a lot of good horse sense and a sincere desire to get at the root of the trouble. Anyway these are good suggestions for keeping ourselves "on the map", not as just "another Government Bureau" but as an agency whose administration is keyed to the word "Service."

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THE HISTORY OF A TIMBER SALE

Assistant Regional Forester Shaw was on the Winn District of the Kisatchie sometime ago with Ranger Tannehill to look at a small sawlog and pulpwood sale. The sale was in a very young stand and Mr. Shaw's information was that the purchaser was the same individual who logged the area some 25 or 30 years ago. He was tremendously interested in this and in the results of the investigation made by Supervisor Bryan to ascertain the facts.

This particular sale area included 28.4 acres of which 27 acres is a typical example of an old field stand. The history of the land dates back to August 9, 1894, when it was patented to Matthew W. Dickerson, who cleared and farmed it until the fall of 1906 when cultivation was discontinued, probably due to severe erosion and gully washing. The surrounding loblolly and shortleaf pine trees lost no opportunity in supplying the abandoned field with seed. In 1915 the Bodcaw Lumber Company, having acquired this land in the meantime, cut the timber from the forest surrounding the field. Jack Hodge, a local resident, worked for the Bodcaw Lumber Company, and during the course of logging noticed that the loblolly and shortleaf pine on the abandoned field, after a period of nine years (from 1906-1915) was "head high." Mr. Hodge also stated that immediately following this logging operation a severe fire burned over the area, and that it was burned each succeeding year until the Forest Service acquired the land.

In June 1935 the Forest Service acquired the greater portion of the Bodcaw Lumber Company lands and shortly thereafter initiated a combined sawtimber-pulpwood sale to J. F. Lovell, sawmill operator in Winnfield, Louisiana. After a period of 22 years, Jack Hodge, employed by Lovell, aided in cutting the timber which 22 years prior he recalled as being "head high."

The products, amount and value removed from the 27 acre old field stand were, as follows:

Product	Volume		Value	
	Total	Per Acre	Total	Per Acre
Sawtimber	15,260 bd.ft.:	565 bd.ft.	\$ 64.85	\$ 2.40
Pulpwood	142 cords :	5.2 cords	142.00	5.25
			\$206.85	\$ 7.65

These volumes represented only the defective and dying trees which otherwise would have deteriorated during the next ten years. The purpose was to release the remaining stand, thereby maintaining the present growth rate of the established reproduction of trees which were left.

The old field stand contained approximately 62,131 cu.ft. of which 15,241 cu.ft. were removed in the form of sawtimber and pulpwood. This represents a cut of 25 percent of the volume, thereby leaving a residual stand of 46,890 cu.ft. or 1,737 cu.ft. per acre, or slightly more than 19 cords.

At present the stand is composed of thrifty and sound trees falling chiefly in the sapling and pole classes. By the removal of the defective trees and trees which were likely to succumb during the next 10 years, the remaining stand will by 1947 be in a condition to justify another sale.

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SAY, BOSS!

Don't you think it's about time to give us girls a break? When you go escorting Inspector Away Fromhome through our office without making introductions, it makes us feel about as big as a wooden nickel.

Besides that, it's generally as embarrassing for Mr. Away Fromhome when introductions are forgotten as it is for us. On his way by, he gives us a little apologetic smile by way of recognition and then hurries to get back in step with you, so he won't be late for the important introductions to be made in your hallowed sanctum sanctorum.

Maybe it never occurred to you, but we're just as much interested (officially!) in meeting the visitors as you are. Sometimes there's a pile of accumulated mail for Mr. Away Fromhome when he arrives in the office, and when we fail to make contact, it's still there when he leaves.

Think over your own experiences along this line. Don't you feel a lot freer to ask those little office favors in a strange place if you've been introduced to the clerk? You bet you do, and it's a lot easier for us to make accommodations under those circumstances, too.

Come on, boss, relieve us of that awful let-down, left-out, antiquated feeling, and make us acquainted. We're not all so good-looking as some of those new stream-lined stenographers in the organization, but we have a place here just the same.

Please give us a break!

-- Your Clerks
(Northern Region News)

RECREATION VERSUS GAME MANAGEMENT

One of the main questions on the Pisgah Game Preserve is whether wildlife and recreation conflict. Originally established as a game preserve, the area has become so attractive to tourists that the seven campgrounds, which include two swimming pools and two trailer camps, are insufficient for recreational use. In August 1937, 25,000 people used the Preserve. Due to the lack of trailer space it was necessary to limit use to two weeks for each trailer. This still did not settle the problem of trailers that crowded the campgrounds on week-ends and holidays, most of these trailers being repeaters.

The wide popularity of this district indicates that tourists are interested in seeing wildlife. Therefore, wildlife does not conflict with recreation. But does recreation conflict with wildlife? Not to any great extent. The White Pine Campground seems to be a favorite spot for a flock of wild turkeys and as many deer are to be seen from the campgrounds as anywhere else on the Preserve. In fact, during the Pink Beds hunt of 1936 more deer were seen in the Pink Beds Campground (dead and alive) than anywhere else. If you still think that wildlife has been frightened away by recreational use, spend a night with the skunks at Frying Pan Campground.

Road construction has been criticized as detrimental to fish and game and no defense is possible from a fish management standpoint. Roads cause a silting of streams that results in some instances in killing fish, destroying spawning areas and filling of pools, resulting in higher water temperatures and ruining fish habitat.

Roads so necessary for recreational use are detrimental to wildlife in that many animals are killed by cars while attempting to cross the roads. Poachers take advantage of the highways to spotlight deer at night. However, as a general rule, your tourist is not a poacher and roads do aid deer by opening up small clearings and fields so essential to game management.

Wildlife and recreation on the Pisgah can go along together if road and recreational officials will bear in mind that first consideration must be given to game on a game preserve.

-- W. W. Huber, Pisgah National Forest

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ABOUT FOREST SERVICE PUBLICATIONS

Regional Forester Kircher, in commenting upon recent recommendations of the Paper Work Committee relative to forest news organs and the Dixie Ranger, has stressed his desire that the Dixie Ranger be maintained as a medium not only for news and items on new developments and ideas but also for freedom of expression of opinions by all employees. This is your newspaper and I want to be the first to stick my neck out. Let me have your opinion of the Dixie Ranger with suggestions on ways and means of making it serve a better purpose.

The Committee recommends:

1. That items appearing in the forest news organs be confined strictly to news items, editorials and reports covering official business; that such things as "Funny Flashes", jokes and stories having no relation to the work of the Service be eliminated. Items on new developments should be given preference.
2. That no forest publication be published more frequently than once a month.
3. That each forest publication be confined to not more than five sheets or ten pages including the cover.
4. That the cover be prepared without the use of expert assistance other than stenographic.

The Committee also recommends:

1. That items appearing in the Dixie Ranger be confined to such items as recommended above for forest news organs.
2. That all contributions from the field be through the supervisor's office rather than direct from any Forest Officer, but the author be given credit for the item.
3. That the design of the present cover and the page limitation be continued.

-- Editor

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HOW'S THIS ONE?

I have been quite interested recently in reading in the Dixie Ranger accounts of notable golfing feats. There was the account of Howard Morse's 108 holes played in one day, and then Frank Stone came along with an account of 130 holes played in one day by Jim Girard.

Reading about these extended golf games caused me to remember the play of a friend of mine (whose modesty caused him to forbid my putting his name in print) one day last spring. He repaired rather early one fine Sunday morning to one of the Atlanta golf courses and played fairly steadily until six o'clock in the afternoon, stopping only about an hour for lunch. When six o'clock rolled around he had just completed playing his 144th hole. Neither he nor I thought much of it at the time, but now that other feats are being proclaimed, I have talked to him about it and gotten him to admit that it was a "pretty good day's play." And, really, I think my friend's feat is made even more noteworthy by the fact that he has a wooden leg. But then, to offset this, his job was made much easier by the fact that 76 of the 144 holes were "holes-in-ones" and this, of course, reduced materially the energy required.

-- W. N. Sloan, Regional Office

THE AFTERMATH OF WAR

The "War" is over but the memory lingers on. The Browns and Blues have gone and the blondes and brunettes are consoling with the red heads. After the critique was finished, the generals discovered that the real victors were the red bugs and mosquitoes.

It is to the Army's credit that in spite of some 30,000 men tramping through the DeSoto National Forest, there was not a single woods fire started. In spite of 10-ton tanks, trucks, cavalry, troops and numerous thunder showers, the Forest roads held up well where they were gravelled. The less said about those with no gravel, the better.

-- Mississippi Fire News

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THE ATLANTA FOREST SERVICE CREDIT UNION

Since presenting the Credit Union to the Forest Service personnel in a recent issue of the Dixie Ranger we have acquired a number of new members. But we are not satisfied. We want your membership, not only to further strengthen our organization, but to serve as a means of improving your financial status as well. We want our cooperative family to grow both in numbers and in capital.

During the year 1937 charters were granted to 638 Federal Credit Unions--an increase of 34% over the number existing at the beginning of the year. At the present writing there are approximately 2,900 Federal Credit Unions with assets of over twenty million dollars. This shows that the cooperative spirit of capital management is gaining rapidly.

Our Credit Union funds are managed in a manner that insures safety and at the same time serves the credit needs of its members. Our losses have been less than the average of 1/20 of one percent for all Unions combined. An enviable reputation has been established as a result of holding to a few basic principles. No bank can show a better record.

We offer to you as members the following privileges and opportunities:

1. Saving small sums regularly with convenience and safety. (An easy way to accumulate a savings account.)
2. Obtaining loans for useful purposes.
(A chance to pay cash for purchases or refinance debts, which often saves you money and embarrassment.)
3. Participating in democratic control of your own savings and credit. (Keeps you in touch with the processing of Credit Union Funds.)

May we have the pleasure of a mutual association of financial interests?

-- DeFord Smith, Chairman Publicity Committee,
Forest Service Credit Union.

NATIONAL FOREST RECEIPTS

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938 the 158 national forests yielded net receipts of \$4,608,853. The Ouachita National Forest was third, with receipts of \$147,634. The nation's highest return was made by the Malheur National Forest in Oregon, which showed receipts of \$169,803. The Snoqualmie in Washington ranked second, with returns of \$161,230. Total gross receipts for the Southern Region were \$461,847. The Ozark returned \$53,579, and the Osceola in Florida made a good showing with \$44,667.

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WHITE PINE WEEVIL ON THE CHEROKEE

White Pine Weevils (*Pissodes Strobi*) were found by CCC boys in July to be killing the upper two years growth of a seven year old white pine plantation near their camp in northeast Tennessee east of Bristol on the Cherokee Forest. The forest has notified the Appalachian Experiment Station of the weevil attack so that a study may be made of the area involved. Enrollees in Cherokee forest camps were greatly impressed by the lecture and slide picture exhibit on forest pathology given by Mr. Roth some two months ago, and this discovery of the weevil attack is no doubt due to their increased interest in the observation of the condition of forest trees. The Cherokee recommends that Mr. Roth's lecture tour be repeated among CCC camps, and that a forest entomologist be given the same kind of a detail, if one is available, especially if he uses slide pictures.

E. W. Renshaw,
-- Cherokee National Forest

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FIRE LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is interesting to note the remarkable increase in fire law enforcement. A few years ago it was generally believed that law enforcement should not be undertaken except in aggravated cases. More recently the trend has been toward aggressive and impartial law enforcement.

As proof of this, the records show that out of 390 cases prosecuted in North Carolina for the first half of the C.Y., 353 cases were won. Of 171 cases prosecuted in South Carolina for the F.Y. 1938, 146 were won. In 107 cases prosecuted in Arkansas for the C.Y. 1937, 92 were won. In 76 cases prosecuted in Arkansas for the first quarter of the C.Y. 1938, 69 cases were won. Texas reports for the period of January 1, 1938 to May 14, 1938, 35 cases won out of 64 initiated, with 22 cases pending as of May 14, 1938. Of the total 808 cases prosecuted, 695 (or 86 percent) were won. This is an encouraging indication that great care is being exercised in the investigation and handling of these cases.

-- J.W.K. Holliday, Regional Office

ARKANSAS LAND USE PROJECT PLACED UNDER FOREST
SERVICE MANAGEMENT

The Proclamation adding the Magazine Mountain Land use Project in northwestern Arkansas to the United States Forest Service for permanent administration was signed by the President on August 30. The transfer is a concluding step in the land utilization program of the former Resettlement Administration in this area.

The purchase and development of the land within the project boundaries was undertaken in 1934 as part of the land use program formerly conducted by the Federal Emergency Relief, Resettlement and Farm Security Administrations. Its object was to demonstrate improved methods of land use by placing a large acreage in constructive use for forestry and recreation.

Under the proclamation signed by the President, the Forest Service will undertake administration of Federally-owned land in an area of approximately 130,000 acres, of which about 3,000 acres are public domain and 80,250 have been bought or are being bought by the Farm Security Administration and predecessors. The remainder of the land is privately owned. The project will be administered by the Forest Service in conjunction with the adjacent Ouachita National Forest.

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FORESTER ARCHERS

Archers and foresters seem to fit together. The first archers were foresters or at least men of the forests. Their weapons are products of the forests. Wherever archers are gathered together, the talk runs of woods, their strength, their durability, their ease of working.

Three members of the Regional Office staff--Bill Paddock, Herb Knoch, and the writer--have succumbed to the thrill of the game and joined the Atlanta Archery Club. Several other men are sorely tempted and, it is expected, will soon make the plunge.

At the annual tournament held September 18, Bill Paddock won the prize for the greatest degree of improvement since the last meet. Barbour had the dubious distinction of winning the "doghouse" prize. In the ladies' division, Mrs. Paddock won second place and a silver medal.

Contrary to popular conception, archery is far from being a namby-pamby sport. Ask Bill Paddock! In the recent tournament he pulled his 55 pound bow over 300 times. Figure that out in foot pounds. Incidentally, in the course of the day he walked over five miles between firing points and targets.

However, archery can be and is enjoyed by ladies. No sport is more healthful or more beneficial to posture and carriage. The Atlanta Archery Club extends a warm invitation to everybody interested in the sport to join.

-- Wm. R. Barbour, Regional Office

PERSONNEL CHANGES

Assistant Supervisor Raymond M. McKinley of the South Carolina has been transferred to the Chattahoochee, and Associate Forester Frank W. Bennett of the regional office goes to the South Carolina as assistant supervisor.

Paul H. Russell, Alabama, Douglas Basnett, Mississippi, and Roger D. Huff, Pisgah, have recently been transferred to the Section of Private Forest Management in the Division of State & Private Forestry in the regional office.

Charles E. James and George F. Vogel, of the regional office Division of Engineering, have been transferred to Washington--James to the Weather Bureau and Vogel to Region 7.

Frank Spearey was transferred from the regional office to the Winn District, instead of the Leesville as previously mentioned.

Nicholas H. Meriwether, Cherokee, has been restored to duty from furlough.

John W. Thompson, on furlough from the Pisgah, and Thomas F. Swofford, on furlough from the Nantahala, have accepted positions with the Soil Conservation Service and the Appalachian Experiment Station, respectively.

New appointees include: Reynolds G. Florance, regional office; Wm. B. Collins, Roger S. Cobb and Paul W. Painter, Chattahoochee; Ernest B. King, M. Agnes Runnels and Jos. D. McGill, Cherokee; Ernest P. Veal and Maude A. Richards, Florida; Andrew J. Landry and Ruby S. Harper, Kisatchie; Wright Patton, M. Charline Beverly and Magenta S. Kemp, Mississippi; Wm. E. Hunnicutt, Jos. L. Auten, Lydia B. Carpenter and Dorothy M. Childers, Nantahala; Wm. S. Orr, Blanche M. Duran, Nellie G. Wright and Wm. W. Scott, Ouachita; Glender Dennis, Carl E. Williams and Emily M. Chunn, Ozark; James J. Alexander, Howard M. Klutz, Mary C. Gladstone and Lina F. Barnhardt, Pisgah; Lawrence E. Kirven, Paul B. McConville, Elizabeth N. Nunn, Dorothy M. Rice, Joe B. Price, Robt. D. Seigler, Jas. N. Shannon and Ollie B. Sligh, South Carolina; Jas. M. Graham, Benjamin A. Peters and Sam G. Gill, Texas.

Wm. H. Warriner, Mississippi, and James D. Strange, Ouachita, have "swapped" jobs--as have Bryce Ledford of the Mississippi and L. C. Maisenhelder of the Chattahoochee.

The following transfers have been consummated: Geo. K. Schaeffer from the Pisgah to Blue Ridge District, Chattahoochee; Chas. I. Bottorf from South Carolina to Mt. Mitchell District of Pisgah; Jesse W. Chalfant, South Carolina, from Wambaw District to supervisor's office; John L. Shontz, Ozark to Florida supervisor's office; Jerry J. Welch, Mississippi, from Homochitto to Biloxi District; Thos. E. McInturff, Cherokee, from supervisor's office to Unaka District; George W. Cabaniss, Ouachita, from supervisor's office to Magazine District; Chas. F. Sheets from Texas to supervisor's office, Cherokee; Douglass A. Craig, Florida, from Choctawhatchee

to supervisor's office; Brooke R. Davis, Cherokee, from supervisor's office to Unaka District; Jas. E. Moak, Mississippi, from Bienville to Biloxi District; Vernon Moore, Mississippi, from Leaf River to Biloxi District; Chas. E. Holbrook, Alabama, from supervisor's office to Oakmulgee District; Joe Y. Guin, Alabama, from Conecuh to Talladega District; Wm. M. Irby, Jr., Alabama, from Conecuh to supervisor's office; Waldo G. Smith, Mississippi, from Holly Springs to Biloxi District; Charles F. Niles, Cherokee, to head up improvements on the Kisatchie; Chas. A. Rowland, Jr., from Nantahala to Chattahoochee; Paul R. Warren and Ernest A. Golden, Texas, from Angelina to Sabine District.

Robt. W. VanZandt, Mississippi State, has been granted leave to attend the University of Georgia; Bruce H. Campbell, Georgia State, resigned to accept a position with the Bureau of Air Commerce; Mary J. Farmer, regional office, resigned to accept a position with the Veterans Administration, Atlanta; Hugh K. Harris, Kisatchie, and Claudia M. McCants, South Carolina, have also tendered resignations.

The following employees have been furloughed: Albert F. Benedict, Vincent T. Hager and Edwin M. Smith, regional office; Earl Polmateer, Chattahoochee; and Henry E. Weaver, Louisiana State.

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FIRE NOTES

Excessive discovery time was reported on 33 per cent of all fires in Region 8 during 1937. Detection planning which is now being carried on might be needed more than some realize. (Note: Excessive discovery time means that the fire was not discovered within the Region's standard of 15 minutes after it was started.)

-- F. W. Bennett, Regional Office

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CCC REPLACEMENTS

Approximately 65,000 new men will be enrolled in the CCC between October 1 and October 20 to fill vacancies caused by departure of men to accept outside employment or the discharge of enrollees whose terms of enrollment have expired.

-- CCC Press Release

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And there was the man out hiking in the forests with his wife. "I wish Emily Post were here," he remarked.

"Why?"

"Because I think we have taken the wrong fork."

-- Clipped

THE LOOKOUT

Ranger Arthur Woody did a swell job of putting the Chattahoochee on the air on the evening of September 15, when he was guest of Nabor Fabor for the Atlanta Convention and Visitors program over WSB at 10:30. The Ranger told in his own inimitable way just what the Forest Service is doing on the Chattahoochee. He evidently had a wide and interested audience, as he received many congratulatory messages at the radio station.

Dick Barbour is much too modest to tell about the enthusiastic reception accorded his talk and showing of motion pictures and slides to the Garden Division of the Atlanta Woman's Club at the Club Institute on September 20. Eye witnesses assure us that it was a splendid presentation and that the ladies were tremendously interested. In fact, they are already asking for a return engagement.

Assistant Fire Control Officer F. W. Bennett observes persistence is often necessary in settling fire trespass cases. He tells us that it took two and a half years to collect \$6.36 damages in a case recently closed. Our congratulations to Ranger George.

Miss Roena Edge of the Division of Fiscal Control passed the State law examination recently and was admitted to the bar. Femmes in the Division celebrated with a luncheon in honor of Miss Edge.

Game Protector Green of the Pisgah Forest reports that twenty-two young turkeys were killed at his station in three nights early in July by house cats, who had gone wild. These cats are known to game specialists as the enemy of all wild birds. A Forest Service problem is to educate the public that it is not humane to turn cats loose in the woods to shift for themselves.

In a response to a request from Mrs. Robin Wood of the Georgia State Department of Agriculture, C. W. Strauss gave a non-technical address on forestry at Washington, Georgia, on September 9. The meeting was sponsored by the Rural-Urban Woman's Club and was held in the local Woman's Club building. Following the address a very informal discussion was held. Mr. Strauss emphasized particularly the forest situation in Georgia and its importance as a State-wide problem.

According to Mr. W. R. Hine the 11 states in Region 8 will produce approximately 70 million seedlings for planting during the fall and winter planting season. Production of trees from State nurseries will increase about 100% this year over last. The southern states will lead all other sections of the U.S. in planting on private land.

Those interested in Forest Service history will enjoy reading Wm. R. Barbour's article "Earlier Days in Forest History: Southern Ranger District," which was published in the August 29 issue of the Allegheny News Letter.

Supervisor Albert of the Florida National Forests reports that the Florida Department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars took a great deal of interest in forest conservation at its annual encampment at Sarasota recently. Among other things, a resolution was passed "to pledge and consecrate ourselves to the defense, conservation and regeneration of the forest in preventing forest fires and by cooperating in all organized forestry conservation programs of the Federal, State, County and Municipal governments."

Among Regional Office visitors during the past few weeks have been: Wm. P. Good, Secretary, American Pulpwood Association, New York City; C. O. Brown, Southern Kraft Corporation, Mobile, Ala.; B. M. Lufburrow, Southern Pine Association, Dr. R. E. McArdle, Director, Appalachian Station; E. L. Demmon, Director, Southern Station; Albert Ernest, Union Bag and Paper Company, Savannah; L. E. House, John R. Nevers, and J. M. Tinker, District Supervisors from Jacksonville, Pensacola, and Savannah, respectively; J. F. Kaylor, S & PF, Washington; Fred M. Merrill, State Forester, Jackson, Miss.; E. A. Sterling, Riegel Paper Company, Acme, N.C.; J. E. McCaffrey, Southern Kraft Corporation of Mobile; R. L. Beatty, Downing Company, naval stores factors, Savannah; I. F. Eldredge and F. A. Ineson, Southern Forest Experiment Station; Roger D. Huff, Cherokee National Forest; Paul A. Russell, Alabama National Forests; Douglas Basnett, Mississippi National Forests; H. E. Whitehead, Florida Forest Service, Tallahassee; T. L. Rancy, District Forester, State Forest Service, Jacksonville, Fla.

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AFOUL OF THE LAW

The policemen in Jugoslavia probably figured out in advance just how it would work. When they overhaul a speeder, they maneuver him over into a shoulder of the highway, or into a side-road where his car will be out of the way. Then, without any bickering or arguing with the driver, they quickly let the air out of all four tires, tip their hats and leave.

And there you are mister, with four flats, a red face and so mad you could pull up trees by the roots. But who cares? You asked for it. You were speeding. Now punish yourself. No chance of any smart lawyer getting you out of it.

Get out and start pumping, speeder! Pump until your back breaks. Pump till the sweat drops off the end of your nose! Handling speeders this way cut Jugoslavian traffic accidents 50 per cent.

-- Behind the Wheel

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ROADSIDE DEVELOPMENT

By Harold L. Curtis
Associate Conservationist
Region 4, Forest Service

(The following excerpts from this article which appeared in the April 1938 issue of WESTERN CONSTRUCTION NEWS are reproduced here at the request of Division of Engineering, Regional Office.)

"With the tremendous advances in highway transportation planning and construction in recent years there has developed a growing realization, on the part of the forward looking engineers of today, that the reduction in maintenance costs and the improved appearances which go hand in hand with the landscape development of highways are part of a definitely discernible trend toward higher standards. The selection of design standards which will be ahead of the times and yet within economic reason continues to be one of our major problems.

"Whether it be on the most primitive truck trail, or our hard surfaced forest highways in the remote mountain fastness of the national forests and national parks of the West, or on our multiple-lane divided highways of the metropolitan areas, the principles of good landscape design are solving the problems in this new and interesting field.

"Recent projects have demonstrated the fact that we have outgrown the so-called 'roadside beautification' state. In fact, this element of planting trees and shrubs is only one of the four phases which are now generally recognized as component parts of the landscape development of highways. These are: (1) Location and alignment; (2) design of the highway cross section; (3) erosion control and drainage; (4) planting design, construction and maintenance.

"Location and alignment

"Good alignment from a landscape point of view is one which will reduce drastic departures from the natural lay of the land, and which will effect a harmonizing of construction with natural topography by co-ordinating the skill of the locating and designing engineer with that of the landscape architect.

"An increasing number of our far-sighted highway engineers are recognizing that the use of long radius curves in place of long tangents, is one means of stimulating in a motorist the sense of beauty, of dispelling monotony and of fitting the road to the natural environment, be it prairie, forest or desert. Particularly in our heavily timbered areas the long radius curve is of value, for it offers less conspicuous sky gaps in the trees, and presents a constantly varying and unfolding picture imbued with natural charm.

"In connection with the location of forest and park highways intended largely for pleasure traffic, the utilization of existing scenic advantages by means of an alignment which will connect the

various pictorial compositions, becomes a major objective in the landscape development of these highways. Here the most vital consideration is the conservation of the inherent beauty of the forest and mountainous areas through which the road passes.

"We do not need to have the spectacular scenic attractions of a national park, monument or national forest to spur us on to take advantage of this element of beauty. Sometimes slight adjustments of 20 to 30 ft. to the right or left will allow taking advantage of scenic views which otherwise might be lost to the public view.

"In other words, before selecting the viewpoint or place from which the landscape picture is to be observed we should assure ourselves that it is properly framed, as would be a masterpiece hung in an art gallery.

"Again, in this problem of alignment, the conservation of existing vegetation and trees, so far as is consistent with utilitarian requirements, becomes of increasing importance.

"Avoiding channel changes

"Another method of attaining the landscape objective of the conservation of inherent natural beauty lies in keeping channel changes to a minimum when locating highways along streams in mountainous country.

"It is not always a question as to whether an alternate location exists, comparable in costs, which does not involve channel changes. The real question at stake is how can we secure a reduction in curvature and at the same time hold to our cardinal principle of the preservation of landscape values? The answer lies in a large part in deciding to use bridges, even at somewhat increased cost, rather than forcing the stream out of its natural winding channel. Those channel changes in the past have been made for roads whose heaviest travel is often that of pleasure and recreational traffic out to enjoy the undisturbed natural scenery. Surely it is not wise use of these recreational assets to go in and upset the natural beauty of the stream by forcing a road through its natural water course.

"The roadside should be left in as natural a condition as possible. In most cases, removing the underbrush does not improve the aesthetic value.

"In areas of outstanding scenic beauty and inspirational quality, whose appeal lies in their primitive simplicity, ample justification exists for expenditures for bridges to take the place of channel changes, even when these may entail expenditures in excess of those made in earlier stages of the program.

"Conservationists, fish and game commissions and others interested in stocking our streams, have long held that the disturbance of habitat and fish food caused by unwarranted channel changes along our highways, has had a decidedly detrimental effect on our fishing streams.

"Recreation stimulated

"In this connection it is recognized today that the road making the heaviest scar on the landscape is of materially less value than the one so located as to disturb the natural scenery the least. One means of avoiding this disturbance of natural features is to select locations where the road does not cut into or through open meadows or parks.

"Roadside Planting

"Another of these landscape objectives is the planting of new material for the dual purpose of accomplishing a natural transition between the constructed roadbed and the surrounding environment and of reducing erosion on cut and fill slopes.

"The more one sees of the landscape development of state highways the more he becomes convinced that extensive plantings or excessive expenditures for exotic trees and shrubs is not only unnecessary but also inappropriate. For erosion control the planting of a protective vegetation, using native varieties in considerable quantity is often found desirable.

"It has been truly said that the best landscape job is the one which shows the least evidence of man-made improvements. Logically, also the plants which are native or indigenous to the particular locality in which the project is undertaken are the desirable ones to use.

"The art of arranging or grouping these native varieties to form pleasing natural compositions is one which calls for a thorough knowledge of plant materials, their size and character when full grown, their drought-resistant qualities, and last but not least, restraint in the choice of plant materials."

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